Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
(L76 or L78) and ((restor$ or recover$ or reinstat$ or reconstruct$) with (snapshot or snap-shot or copy or copies or copying or duplicat$ or replicat$) with ((first or primary) adj1 volume) with ((second or secondary) adj1 volume))	0

Database:
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Search: L80

Refine Search

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Search History

DATE: Wednesday, September 27, 2006 Purge Queries Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=NO; OP=OR		
L80	(l76 or l78) and ((restor$ or recover$ or reinstat$ or reconstruct$) with (snapshot or snap-shot or copy or copies or copying or duplicat$ or replicat$) with ((first or primary) adj1 volume) with ((second or secondary) adj1 volume))	0	L80
L79	pendharkar-niranjan.in.	0	L79
L78	pendharkar-niranjan-s.in.	5	L78
L77	kekre-anand.in.	0	L77
L76	kekre-anand-a.in.	18	L76
L75	L72 and (((second or secondary) adj1 volume) near (restor$ or reconstruct$ or reinstat$ or recover$))	10	L75
L74	L72 and ((second adj1 (change or update or modification)) near ((second or secondary) adj1 volume))	0	L74
	L72 and ((first adj1 (change or update or modification)) near ((first or primary)		

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L73	adj1 volume))	0	L73
L72	((restor$ or recover$ or reinstat$ or reconstruct$) with (snapshot or snap-shot or copy or copies or copying or duplicat$ or replicat$) with ((first or primary) adj1 volume) with ((second or secondary) adj1 volume))	44	L72
L71	L70 and ((restor$ or reinstat$ or reconstruc$ or recover$) near volume)	8	L71
L70	L65 and (record$ near volume)	29	L70
L69	L68 and ((restor$ or reinstat$ or reconstruc$ or recover$) near volume)	1	L69
L68	L67 and (secondary near volume)	19	L68
L67	(L64 or L66) and ((first or primary) near volume)	57	L67
L66	(714/15 |714/16 |714/17 |714/18 |714/19 |714/20).ccls.	1642	L66
L65	(707/202 |707/203 |707/204).ccls.	3600	L65
L64	(707/201).ccls.	1408	L64
L63	((second near (updat$ or chang$ or modif$)) near (secondary adj1 volume))	0	L63
L62	((first adj1 (updat$ or chang$ or modif$)) near (primary adj1 volume))	0	L62
L61	((first near (updat$ or chang$ or modif$)) near (primary adj1 volume))	1	L61
L60	((first near (updat$ or chang$ or modif$)) near (primary adj1 volume) near (second near (updat$ or chang$ or modif$)) near (secondary adj1 volume))	0	L60
L59	((first near (updat$ or chang$ or modif$)) near (primary adj1 volume) near (second near (updat$ or chang$ or modif$)) adj1 (secondary near volume))	0	L59
L58	((first near (updat$ or chang$ or modif$)) near (primary near volume) near (second near (updat$ or chang$ or modif$)) near (secondary near volume))	0	L58
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC; PLUR=NO; OP=OR		
L57	L56 and (restor$ near (secondary near volume))	10	L57
L56	L55 and ((primary near volume) near (secondary near volume))	22	L56
L55	(restor$ near volume)	782	L55
L54	((restor$ or recover$ or reinstat$ or reconstruct$) near volume)	3203	L54
L53	((restor$ or recover$ or reinstat$ or reconstruct$) near (write or read) near volume)	1	L53
L52	L51 and ((restor$ or recover$ or reinstat$ or reconstruct$) near (write or read) near volume)	0	L52
L51	(L37 or L38 or L39 or L40 or L41 or L42 or L43 or L44 or L45 or L46) and ((primary near volume) with (secondary near volume))	170	L51
L50	L49 and restor$	1	L50
L49	L48 and (replicat$ or duplicat$ or copy$ or copies or reproduc$ or snapshot$)	1	L49
L48	L47 and volume$	1	L48
L47	6772178.pn.	1	L47
L46	L36 and (volume or volumes).ab.	168	L46
L45	L36 and (volume or volumes).ti.	37	L45
L44	L35 and (volume or volumes).ti.	64	L44
L43	L35 and (volume or volumes).ab.	111	L43
L42	L34 and (volume or volumes).ab.	113	L42
L41	L34 and (volume or volumes).ti.	35	L41
L40	L33 and (volume or volumes).ti.	168	L40

L39	L33 and (volume or volumes).ab.	493	L39
L38	L32 and (volume or volumes).ab.	136	L38
L37	L32 and (volume or volumes).ti.	51	L37
L36	((snapshot or snapshots or (snap near shot$) or snap-shot$) near (volume or volumes))	295	L36
L35	((reproduce or reproducing or reproduces or reproduced) near (volume or volumes))	573	L35
L34	(duplicat$ near (volume or volumes))	307	L34
L33	((copy or copying or copies) near (volume or volumes))	1301	L33
L32	(replicat$ near (volume or volumes))	391	L32
L31	L30 and volume$	1	L31
L30	L29 and (secondary adj1 volume)	1	L30
L29	L28 and (primary adj1 volume)	1	L29
L28	L27 and restor$	1	L28
L27	L26 and replicat$	1	L27
L26	6772178.pn.	1	L26
L25	L24 and restor$	2	L25
L24	(L22 and L23) and replicat$	2	L24
L23	(7000235 6772178).pn.	2	L23
L22	L21 and (replica$ near (secondary adj1 volume))	11	L22
L21	(replicat$ near (primary adj1 volume))	28	L21
	DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=OR		
L20	L19 and primary	1	L20
L19	6912629.pn.	1	L19
L18	(L11 or L12) and (snapshot near volume$)	7	L18
L17	(L11 or L12) and (journal or journals or log or logs)	26	L17
L16	L15 and snapshot	1	L16
L15	L14 and replicat$	8	L15
L14	(L11 or L12) and bitmap	13	L14
L13	(L11 or L12) and (log adj1 (record or records))	1	L13
L12	L1 and volume$.ab.	123	L12
L11	L1 and volume$.ti.	28	L11
L10	L2 and (log adj1 (record or records))	0	L10
L9	L2 and bitmap	0	L9
L8	L2 and snapshot$	1	L8
L7	L2 and (replicat$ with volume$)	0	L7
L6	L2 and (replicat$ near volume$)	0	L6
L5	L2 and replicat$	0	L5
L4	L2 and synchron$	3	L4
L3	L2 and (updat$ near volume)	1	L3
L2	L1 and ((primary adj1 volume) with (secondary adj1 volume) with (restor$ or backup))	4	L2

L1	(6324654 6442706 6618818 6983277 6996587 6287765 6468433 6772178 7000235 7007042 4803614 4838856 4930390 5701429 6041366 6088697 6928513 7007142 6376445 6440911 6465410 4786585 5941999 4922142 5016317 5473895 5582064 5678462 4170450 4259415 4270470 4276580 4311397 4324288 4351393 4412097 4419862 4423125 4448111 4475416 4494209 4576592 4585169 4589437 4597565 4613115 4781363 4799355 4813380 RE33021).pn. (4863369 4873454 4925909 4945462 4969356 5042251 5178019 5234649 5241915 5255935 5308410 5309916 5315873 5327861 5378867 5383812 5405718 5450731 5458540 5471872 5567541 5571263 5600409 5706187 5896031 5904173 5905373 5953155 RE36313 6098405 6212350 6220233 6212350 6220233 6270950 6472523 6476219 6641747 6813551 6909765 5442733 6344116 5300726 5276867 4591941 5875479 6052758 6189001 4956822 5350546).pn. (5376276 5819296 5901327 6115485 6131148 4477851 4553958 4597294 4804952 4839799 5222236 5237553 5256863 5507412 5511007 5548627 5574950 5592618 5625470 5634028 5640530 5673382 5680580 5692155 5701568 5724400 5742792 5804749 5808224 5828790 5832457 5831679 5857208 5860418 5875481 5889935 5900941 5907854 5929917 5937428 6023709 6044444 6052797 6055337 6081879 6097756 6145066 6148412 6167494 6173377).pn. (6189079 6237008 6253295 6260129 6261077 6269144 6275510 6295578 6297826 6301643 6341525 6351792 6385706 6389459 6396270 6397308 6404204 6428799 6433729 6446175 6446176 6446509 6457109 6463501 6463513 6466813 6484187 6487561 6490528 6499112 6502205 6516274 6526492 6535967 6542192 6578120 6587933 6643671 6681303 6728736 6772304 6785789 6810491 6842834 6848021 6865597 6874046 6886019 6907543 6912629).pn. (6912632 6920537 6948089 7003706 7017019 5760964 6925541 4502842 4961363 4991157 5631434 5721390 5777250 5787199 5865034 6029808 6058232 6122113 6275148 6216211 6216211 6717943 6411966 6436703 5748870 4446911 5937343 5946689 6175702 4338657 4464079 4479263 4510753 4875545 4921068 4949315 5184103 5309487 5416616 5440727 5579355 5586310 5627961 5692370 5737738 5819020 5833899 5974563 6062533 6144999).pn. (6163856 6317754 6574749 6779093 6859811 6978396 4246845 4267393 4325331 4327550 4352453 4419074 4437437 4477021 4479925 4573819 4804115 4825348 4846666 4878518 5019898 5192379 5263459 5267830 5354452 5455637 5455638 5467189 5484969 5492723 RE35338 5690996 5727621 5732811 5748063 5835185 5900720 5976010 3624700 3623543 3616860 3611053 3610522 3682278 3665455 3658695 3655288 3642617 3928023 3920120).pn.	297	L1

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2	INZZ	1 AND replicat$	unrestricted	110	show titles
3	INZZ	2 AND restor$	unrestricted	0	-
4	INZZ	2 AND recover$	unrestricted	0	-
5	INZZ	volume WITH replicat$ WITH restor$	unrestricted	0	-
6	INZZ	volume WITH snapshot WITH restor$	unrestricted	0	-
7	INZZ	volume	unrestricted	223994	show titles
8	INZZ	7 AND restor$	unrestricted	1215	show titles
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Accession number & update
0006772731 20051201.

Title
Optoacoustic imaging using two-dimensional ultrasonic detection.

Conference information
Biomedical Optoacoustics, San Jose, CA, USA, 25-27 Jan. 2000.
Sponsor(s): SPIE; Int. Biomed. Opt. Soc.

Source
Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering, {Proc-SPIE-Int-Soc-Opt-Eng-USA}, 2000, vol. 3916, p. 240-8, 10 refs, CODEN: PSISDG, ISSN: 0277-786X.
Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng, USA.

Author(s)
Paltauf-G, Schmidt-Kloiber-H, Koestli-K-P, Frenz-M, Weber-H-P.

Author affiliation
Paltauf, G., Schmidt-Kloiber, H., Inst. of Exp. Phys., Karl-Franzens-Univ., Graz, Austria.

Abstract
Optoacoustic imaging uses thermoelastic waves generated by short laser pulses to localize structures with preferential light absorption inside a material. The acoustic waves are directly generated in absorbing structures and are detected outside the sample with a wide-band ultrasonic transducer. Image reconstruction is usually done by backprojection of temporal ultrasound signals that are taken at different positions. As an alternative, the authors present a method where the acoustic field caused by thermoelastic excitation is captured as a **snapshot** in a plane, using an optical reflectance based detection principle. Image reconstruction is accomplished by backprojection of the detected 2D stress distributions into the sample **volume,** using the delay times at which the **snapshots** were taken after the laser pulse. 2D stress signals and image reconstruction are demonstrated in simulations and in experiments, where small objects like hairs are irradiated with laser pulses of 6 ns duration. The main advantages of this system are the high spatial resolution that can be achieved with the optical sensing technique and the possibility to irradiate the sample directly through the detector plane. This enables front surface detection of the optoacoustic signals, which is especially important if structures close to the tissue surface are to be imaged.

Descriptors

BIOMEDICAL-ULTRASONICS; IMAGE-RECONSTRUCTION; IMAGE-RESOLUTION; LASER-APPLICATIONS-IN-MEDICINE; LIGHT-ABSORPTION; MEDICAL-IMAGE-PROCESSING; OPTICAL-TOMOGRAPHY; PHOTOACOUSTIC-EFFECT; THERMOELASTICITY.

Classification codes

A8760F Optical-and-laser-radiation-medical-uses*;
A8760B Sonic-and-ultrasonic-radiation-medical-uses;
A8770E Patient-diagnostic-methods-and-instrumentation;
A4225B Optical-propagation-transmission-and-absorption;
A4230V Image-processing-and-restoration;
B7510J Optical-and-laser-radiation-biomedical-imaging-measurement*;
B7510H Sonic-and-ultrasonic-radiation-biomedical-imaging-measurement;
B6135 Optical-image-and-video-signal-processing;
B7820 Sonic-and-ultrasonic-applications;
B4360H Biological-and-medical-applications-of-lasers;
C7330 Biology-and-medical-computing*;
C5260B Computer-vision-and-image-processing-techniques.

Keywords

two-dimensional-ultrasonic-detection; optoacoustic-imaging; thermoelastic-waves; short-laser-pulses; preferential-light-absorption; structures-localization; backprojection; thermoelastic-excitation; detected-2D-stress-distributions; hairs; tissue-surface; detector-plane; optical-reflectance-based-detection-principle; 6-ns.

Treatment codes

P Practical;
T Theoretical-or-mathematical;
X Experimental.

Numerical indexing

time: 6.0E-09 s.

Language

English.

Publication type

Conference-proceedings; Journal-paper.

Availability

SICI: 0277-786X(2000)3916L.240:OIUD; 1-A.
CCCC: 0277-786X/2000/$15.00.

Publication year

2000.

Publication date

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Edition

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Accession number & update

0005967623 20051201.

Title

Deriving particle distributions from in-line Fraunhofer holographic data.

Conference information

Signal and Data Processing of Small Targets 1997, San Diego, CA, USA, 29-31 July 1997.
Sponsor(s): SPIE.

Source

Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering, {Proc-SPIE-Int-Soc-Opt-Eng-USA}, 1997, vol. 3163, p. 558-65, 3 refs, CODEN: PSISDG, ISSN: 0277-786X.
Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng, USA.

Author(s)

Tunnell-T-W, Malone-R-M, Frederickson-R-H, DeLanoy-A-D, Johnson-D-E, Ciarcia-C-A, Sorenson-D-S.

Author affiliation

Tunnell, T.W., Malone, R.M., Frederickson, R.H., DeLanoy, A.D., Johnson, D.E., Ciarcia, C.A., Bechtel Nevada, Los Alamos, NM, USA.

Abstract

Holographic data are acquired during hydrodynamic experiments at the Pegasus Pulsed Power Facility at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. These experiments produce a fine spray of fast-moving particles. **Snapshots** of the spray are captured using in-line Fraunhofer holographic techniques. Roughly one cubic centimeter is recorded by the hologram. Minimum detectable particle size in the data extends down to 2 microns. In a holography reconstruction system, a laser illuminates the hologram as it rests in a three-axis actuator, recreating the **snapshot** of the experiment. A computer guides the actuators through an orderly sequence programmed by the user. At selected intervals, slices of this **volume** are captured and digitized with a CCD camera. Intermittent on-line processing of the image data and computer control of the camera functions optimizes statistics of the acquired image data for off-line processing. Tens of thousands of individual data frames (30 to 40 gigabytes of data) are required to recreate a digital representation of the **snapshot.** Throughput of the reduction system is 550 megabytes per hour (MB/hr). Objects and associated features from the data are subsequently extracted during off-line processing. Discrimination and correlation tests reject noise, eliminate multiple-counting of particles, and build an error model to estimate the performance. Objects surviving these tests are classified as particles. The particle distributions are derived from the database formed by these particles, their locations and features. The throughput of the off-line processing exceeds 500 MB/hr. This paper describes the reduction system, outlines the off-line processing procedure, summarizes the discrimination and correlation tests, and reports numerical results for a sample data set.

Descriptors

DATA-REDUCTION; FEATURE-EXTRACTION; HOLOGRAPHY; HYDRODYNAMICS; IMAGE-RECONSTRUCTION; IMAGE-REPRESENTATION; IMAGE-SAMPLING; MEASUREMENT-BY-LASER-BEAM; PARTICLE-COUNTING; PARTICLE-SIZE-MEASUREMENT.

Classification codes

A4240H Holographic-recording*;
A0630C Spatial-variables-measurement;
A4260K Laser-beam-applications;
A4230V Image-processing-and-restoration;
B4350 Holography*;
B6140C Optical-information-image-and-video-signal-processing;
B4360 Laser-applications;
B7320C Spatial-variables-measurement;
C5260B Computer-vision-and-image-processing-techniques*;
C7410H Computerised-instrumentation.

Keywords

in-line-Fraunhofer-holographic-data; particle-distributions; hydrodynamic-experiments; Pegasus-Pulsed-Power-Facility; Los-Alamos-National-Laboratory; fast-moving-particles; holography-reconstruction-system; laser; three-axis-actuator; CCD-camera; on-line-processing; image-data; computer-control; image-statistics; data-frames; digital-representation; feature-extraction; database; off-line-processing; correlation-tests; discrimination-tests; throughput; reduction-system; sample-data-set.

Treatment codes

A Application;
P Practical;
X Experimental.

Language

English.

Publication type
Conference-proceedings; Journal-paper.
Availability
SICI: 0277-786X(1997)3163L.558:DPDF; 1-S.
CCCC: 0277-786X/97/$10.00.
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Publication date
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Relevance scale

1 4.2BSD and 4.3BSD as examples of the UNIX system
John S. Quarterman, Abraham Silberschatz, James L. Peterson
December 1985 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 17 Issue 4
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(4.07 MB)
Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review

This paper presents an in-depth examination of the 4.2 Berkeley Software Distribution, Virtual VAX-11 Version (4.2BSD), which is a version of the UNIX Time-Sharing System. There are notes throughout on 4.3BSD, the forthcoming system from the University of California at Berkeley. We trace the historical development of the UNIX system from its conception in 1969 until today, and describe the design principles that have guided this development. We then present the internal data structures and ...

2 A case for caching file objects inside internetworks
Peter B. Danzig, Richard S. Hall, Michael F. Schwartz
October 1993 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review , Conference proceedings on Communications architectures, protocols and applications SIGCOMM '93**, Volume 23 Issue 4
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(1.02 MB)
Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

This paper presents evidence that several, judiciously placed file caches could reduce the volume of FTP traffic by 42%, and hence the volume of all NSFNET backbone traffic by 21%. In addition, if FTP client and server software automatically compressed data, this savings could increase to 27%. We believe that a hierarchical architecture of whole file caches, modeled after the existing name server's caching architecture, could become a valuable part of any internet.We derived these conclusions by ...

3 A coherent distributed file cache with directory write-behind
Timothy Mann, Andrew Birrell, Andy Hisgen, Charles Jerian, Garret Swart
May 1994 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 12 Issue 2
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(3.21 MB)
Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review

Extensive caching is a key feature of the Echo distributed file system. Echo client machines

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maintain coherent caches of file and directory data and properties, with write-behind (delayed write-back) of all cached information. Echo specifies ordering constraints on this write-behind, enabling applications to store and maintain consistent data structures in the file system even when crashes or network faults prevent some writes from being completed. In this paper we describe ...

Keywords: coherence, file caching, write-behind

4 A comparison of two network-based file servers
James G. Mitchell, Jeremy Dion
April 1982 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 25 Issue 4
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(1.50 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

This paper compares two working network-based file servers, the Xerox Distributed File System (XDFS) implemented at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center, and the Cambridge File Server (CFS) implemented at the Cambridge University Computer Laboratory. Both servers support concurrent random access to files using atomic transactions, both are connected to local area networks, and both have been in service long enough to enable us to draw lessons from them for future file servers. We ...

5 A Constraint-Based Technique for Haptic Volume Exploration
Milan Ikits, J. Dean Brederson, Charles D. Hansen, Christopher R. Johnson
October 2003 **Proceedings of the 14th IEEE Visualization 2003 (VIS'03) VIS '03**
Publisher: IEEE Computer Society
Full text available: pdf(396.96 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract

We present a haptic rendering technique that uses directional constraints to facilitate enhanced exploration modes for volumetric datasets. The algorithm restricts user motion in certain directions by incrementally moving a proxy point along the axes of a local reference frame. Reaction forces are generated by a spring coupler between the proxy and the data probe, which can be tuned to the capabilities of the haptic interface. Secondary haptic effects including field forces, friction, and textur ...

Keywords: haptic rendering, immersive visualization, human-computer interaction

6 A fast file system for UNIX
Marshall K. McKusick, William N. Joy, Samuel J. Leffler, Robert S. Fabry
August 1984 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 2 Issue 3
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(1.31 MB) Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms, review

Keywords: UNIX, application program interface, file system design, file system organization, file system performance

7 A general framework for prefetch scheduling in linked data structures and its application to multi-chain prefetching
Seungryul Choi, Nicholas Kohout, Sumit Pamnani, Dongkeun Kim, Donald Yeung
May 2004 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 22 Issue 2
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: Additional Information:

pdf(2.45 MB) full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Pointer-chasing applications tend to traverse composite data structures consisting of multiple independent pointer chains. While the traversal of any single pointer chain leads to the serialization of memory operations, the traversal of independent pointer chains provides a source of memory parallelism. This article investigates exploiting such *interchain memory parallelism* for the purpose of memory latency tolerance, using a technique called *multi--chain prefetching*. Previous work ...

Keywords: Data prefetching, memory parallelism, pointer-chasing code

8 A history and evaluation of System R

Donald D. Chamberlin, Morton M. Astrahan, Michael W. Blasgen, James N. Gray, W. Frank King, Bruce G. Lindsay, Raymond Lorie, James W. Mehl, Thomas G. Price, Franco Putzolu, Patricia Griffiths Selinger, Mario Schkolnick, Donald R. Slutz, Irving L. Traiger, Bradford W. Wade, Robert A. Yost

October 1981 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 24 Issue 10

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.55 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

System R, an experimental database system, was constructed to demonstrate that the usability advantages of the relational data model can be realized in a system with the complete function and high performance required for everyday production use. This paper describes the three principal phases of the System R project and discusses some of the lessons learned from System R about the design of relational systems and database systems in general.

Keywords: access path selection, authorization, compilation, database management systems, locking, recovery, relational model

9 A holistic approach to service survivability

Angelos D. Keromytis, Janak Parekh, Philip N. Gross, Gail Kaiser, Vishal Misra, Jason Nieh, Dan Rubenstein, Sal Stolfo

October 2003 **Proceedings of the 2003 ACM workshop on Survivable and self-regenerative systems: in association with 10th ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.58 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

We present SABER (Survivability Architecture: Block, Evade, React), a proposed survivability architecture that blocks, evades and reacts to a variety of attacks by using several security and survivability mechanisms in an automated and coordinated fashion. Contrary to the ad hoc manner in which contemporary survivable systems are built-using isolated, independent security mechanisms such as firewalls, intrusion detection systems and software sandboxes-SABER integrates several different techno ...

Keywords: intrusion detection, overlay networks, survivability

10 A new approach to developing and implementing eager database replication protocols

Bettina Kemme, Gustavo Alonso

September 2000 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 25 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(449.43 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review

Database replication is traditionally seen as a way to increase the availability and performance of distributed databases. Although a large number of protocols providing data consistency and fault-tolerance have been proposed, few of these ideas have ever been used in commercial products due to their complexity and performance implications. Instead, current products allow inconsistencies and often resort to centralized approaches which eliminates some of the advantages of replication. As an ...

Keywords: database replication, fault-tolerance, group communication, isolation levels, one-copy-serializability, replica control, total error multicast

11 A proposal for input-output conventions in ALGOL 60
D. E. Knuth
May 1964 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 7 Issue 5
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(1.40 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

The ALGOL 60 language as first defined made no explicit reference to input and output processes. Such processes appeared to be quite dependent on the computer used, and so it was difficult to obtain agreement on those matters. As time has passed, a great many ALGOL compilers have come into use, and each compiler has incorporated some input-output facilities. Experience has shown that such facilities can be introduced in a manner which is compatible and consistent with the ALGOL language, an ...

12 A research status report on adaptation for mobile data access
Brian D. Noble, M. Satyanarayanan
December 1995 **ACM SIGMOD Record**, Volume 24 Issue 4
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(531.47 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, citings, index terms

Mobility demands the systems be adaptive. One approach is to make adaptation transparent to applications, allowing them to remain unchanged. An alternative approach views adaptation as a collaborative partnership between applications and the system. This paper is a status report on our research on both fronts. We report on our considerable experience with application-transparent adaptation in the Coda File System. We also describe our ongoing work on

13 A taxonomy of Data Grids for distributed data sharing, management, and processing
Srikumar Venugopal, Rajkumar Buyya, Kotagiri Ramamohanarao
June 2006 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 38 Issue 1
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(1.70 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Data Grids have been adopted as the next generation platform by many scientific communities that need to share, access, transport, process, and manage large data collections distributed worldwide. They combine high-end computing technologies with high-performance networking and wide-area storage management techniques. In this article, we discuss the key concepts behind Data Grids and compare them with other data sharing and distribution paradigms such as content delivery networks, peer-to-peer n ...

Keywords: Grid computing, data-intensive applications, replica management, virtual organizations

14 A user-programmable vertex engine
Erik Lindholm, Mark J. Kligard, Henry Moreton
August 2001 **Proceedings of the 28th annual conference on Computer graphics and**

interactive techniques
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(12.03 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

In this paper we describe the design, programming interface, and implementation of a very efficient user-programmable vertex engine. The vertex engine of NVIDIA's GeForce3 GPU evolved from a highly tuned fixed-function pipeline requiring considerable knowledge to program. Programs operate only on a stream of independent vertices traversing the pipe. Embedded in the broader fixed function pipeline, our approach preserves parallelism sacrificed by previous approaches. The programmer is presente ...

Keywords: graphics hardware, graphics systems

15 A weighted voting algorithm for replicated directories
Joshua J. Bloch, Dean S. Daniels, Alfred Z. Spector
October 1987 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 34 Issue 4
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(4.12 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review

Weighted voting is used as the basis for a replication technique for directories. This technique affords arbitrarily high data availability as well as high concurrency. Efficient algorithms are presented for all of the standard directory operations. A structural property of the replicated directory that permits the construction of an efficient algorithm for deletion is proven. Simulation results are presented and the system is modeled and analyzed. The analysis agrees well with the simulati ...

16 Ada Compiler Evaluation Capability (ACEC) data analysis: an overview
Air Force Systems Command
January 1990 **ACM SIGAda Ada Letters , Proceedings of the working group on Ada performance issues 1990**, Volume X Issue 3
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(1.08 MB) Additional Information: full citation, references, index terms

17 AGM: a dataflow database machine
Lubomir Bic, Robert L. Hartmann
March 1989 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 14 Issue 1
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(2.69 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review

In recent years, a number of database machines consisting of large numbers of parallel processing elements have been proposed. Unfortunately, there are two main limitations in database processing that prevent a high degree of parallelism; these are the available I/O bandwidth of the underlying storage devices and the concurrency control mechanisms necessary to guarantee data integrity. The main problem with conventional approaches is the lack of a computational model capable of utilizing th ...

18 An annotated bibliography of dependable distributed computing
Rex E. Gantenbein
April 1992 **ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review**, Volume 26 Issue 2
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(1.71 MB) Additional Information: full citation, index terms

19 An architecture for voice dialog systems based on prolog-style theorem proving
Ronnie W. Smith, Alan W. Biermann, D. Richard Hipp
September 1995 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 21 Issue 3
Publisher: MIT Press
Full text available: pdf(2.76 MB) Publisher Site Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings

A pragmatic architecture for voice dialog machines aimed at the equipment repair problem has been implemented. This architecture exhibits a number of behaviors required for efficient human-machine dialog. These behaviors include:(1) problem solving to achieve a target goal (2) the ability to carry out subdialogs to achieve appropriate subgoals and to pass control arbitrarily from one subdialog to another(3) the use of a user model to enable useful verbal exchanges and to inhibit unnecessary ones(...

20 An empirical study of a highly available file system
Brian D. Noble, M. Satyanarayanan
May 1994 **ACM SIGMETRICS Performance Evaluation Review , Proceedings of the 1994 ACM SIGMETRICS conference on Measurement and modeling of computer systems SIGMETRICS '94**, Volume 22 Issue 1
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(1.13 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

In this paper we present results from a six-month empirical study of the high availability aspects of the Coda File System. We report on the service failures experienced by Coda clients, and show that such failures are masked successfully. We also explore the effectiveness and resource costs of key aspects of server replication and disconnected operation, the two high availability mechanisms of Coda. Wherever possible, we compare our measurements to simulat ...

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